Numb. 353.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From September 4. to September 11. 1735.

Mr. Franklin,

THE wet Summer we have had, having produc'd a multitude of Lice among the Graſs which will probably get among the Corn as it comes up, and deſtroy the Husbandman's Hopes of a Crop, you are deſired to inſert the following Extracts from a new Book on the Subject of Farming, publiſh'd but two Years ſince in England, which may perhaps be of Service to ſome.

SALT is known to be the greateſt Conſervator of all Bodies that it is united to of any other, and conſequently the moſt potent Enemy to all Inſects and Putrefaction: 'Tis this Power that prefers it to every thing elſe for the Farmer's Uſe, when employed in a judicious Manner; for this, like the greateſt Cordial, will become rather a Poiſon than an Antidote, if applied to Exceſs, as has been frequently experienc'd in Chamberlye, which, tho' a natural Liquid, is the neareſt of any to common Salt in its corroding Quality: This I have dreſſed my Wheat and Graſs Ground with, but in ſuch a Qnantity that it might do good and not harm; and that was, by a Man's walking with a Garden Pot of it, and pouring it through the ſtreaming Holes of the ſpout Head, which in good Ground, is at once a ſufficient Dreſſing for a Wheat Crop, if laid on in *February*, *March*, or *April*: But if it is immoderately uſed, then it will cauſe both Corn and Graſs to turn yellow and burn up. This hot Acid Salt, is not only a Nouriſher and Fertilizer of Grain and Graſs, but alſo will at the ſame time wound and kill all manner of Worms, Slugs, Grubs, Caterpillers, Snails, *&c.* and will defy and prevent both them, and all the ſeveral Sorts of the ſmall and great Flies, that with the reſt lie in and on the Ground, and about the many Vegetables, and do their Miſchiefs Night and Day to the young Turnep, Peas, Corn, Graſs, Bloſſom and Fruit: This minds me of an Obſervation that was publick to our Neighbourhood, by the ſmall red Worms eating up and deſtroying ſeveral Acres of Wheat, that were harroughed into Clover Ground on one Ploughing; where theſe Inſects ſo multiplied by the Earth's reſting two Years under this Graſs, that they preſently attack'd the ſown Wheat as ſoon as it come out of the Ground, and eat the Blade in two within the Earth, which brought on ſuch a Damage to the Farmer, that he loſt moſt of his Crop, notwithſtanding he ſooted it all over; this he did about *Candlemas*, that proved too late; and if he had done it ſooner, it might have killed the Worms, or at leaſt made it get lower into the Earth; but then this Soot was liable to be waſh'd away too ſoon, for the good of the Aftercrop: Yet in ſuch a Caſe, there was a Neceſſity to kill or wound the Worm; and therefore if he had ſown all over it, that more powerful Antidote, Salt, in a half Quantity at firſt, and the other half at Spring, I can't but ſuppoſe it would have proved effectual, to the ſaving and improving of his Crop.

THERE has alſo many Crops of Peas been ſpoiled by the Worm, Slug, Grub, Fly, Caterpillar, that lie about their Heads and Roots, and eat them up; A ſad Inſtance of this happen'd at *Pottten-End*, to a Farmer that had ſix Acres of Ground ſown with Peas on broad Lands, that were near all devour'd by ſome of theſe Inſects; for at Harveſt he carry'd off only half a Waggon Load in all; ſo likewiſe will the Grub and others deſtroy great Quantities of natural Graſs, by biting off the Roots or Blades.

NOW theſe ſeveral Caſes that I have mentioned, is to ſhew the efficacious Nature of Salt-dreſſing; that is the greateſt Cure of all others, for Ground already infeſted with Worms, Slugs, and the other Inſects, and for preventing their Settlements amongſt the Turneps, Grain, Graſs, *&c.* Nor could it ever yet be diſcovered, as I know of that any Inſect can live in a Body of Salt, by reaſon their tender Parts cannot ſuffer the corroding Quality, and pinous Nature of this acid Antidote.

SALT

SALT, though fixed, is in all Vegetables whatſoever, from the Oak to the Shrub, and is the vital Propagator of all their Growths, as is plainly diſcovered from the fertilizing Effects of their Aſhes, that are thrown over Graſs and Corn Grounds; this may alſo be more plainly ſeen, if we get a Lye, or Lee from the Aſhes of Wood or any other rooted thing, and boil it till a Sediment of Salt remains at bottom; ſo likewiſe do all Earths abound in ſome degree with a fruitious Salt, as may be proved from the great Quantities of Salt-petre that have been extracted from covered Grounds by the help of Water; and it is for this Reaſon that we burn our Looms, Clays, and Turfs to obtain their Aſhes; which have been found to be a moſt excellent Dreſſing for any Sort of Garden or Field Ware. But

COMMON SALT is of a far more potent Nature, than Aſhes, Lime or Soot, and like them, will cauſe all Crops of Graſs and Corn to grow all the Winter, when others that want this Help are cut off, chill'd and kill'd by the Power of Froſts, Wets and Winds. How greatly then does this noble Manure help the Farmer to Crops of Corn and Graſs beyond all others, as to the Quantity, Quality and Cheapneſs of it, when it was at two Shillings *per* Buſhel, as it happened to be this laſt Year, during the Exemption of the Duty; becauſe it anſwered the three great Ends of chilling or wounding the Inſect, preventing the fatal Effects of Golds, and at the ſame time, helps both Graſs and Corn to grow thick and faſt.

THE Article of brining Wheat, which is now commonly done throughout the Kingdom to prevent the Smut, I am willing to explain a little: In the firſt Place we put about three Pecks of Salt into ſo much Water, as will cauſe an Egg to ſwim; in this we imbibe two Buſhels and a half of Wheat twelve Hours, for ſowing an Acre in one Day, the next Day we do the like, and ſo on till all our Ground is ſowed; but every time there is a Renewal of Water and Salt allowed to ſupply the Conſumption each Day's Grain takes up.

A Receipt *for the Steeping of* WHEAT.

PUT a Tap Wips, and Braſs Cock or Tap into a Tub, then put in two Buſhels and a Peck of Seed Wheat, on this pour on one Pail-full of hot Water, in which two Pound of Nitre or Salt-petre have been diſſolved; then throw on a Pail of Water wherein a Peck of Stone Lime has been quenched; directly after this, put in as much Mudgelhole Water as will ſwim four or ſix Inches on the top of the Grain; in this Grain diſſolve two Quarts of common Salt, and let the Wheat ſoak in this Liquor, from ſix in the Evening to ſix of the Clock in the Morning, if you are in haſte; or if you have more Time, it will be rather better if you put it in one Evening, and take it out the next, and let it lie all Night on the Ground to dry againſt the next Morning, when ſlack'd powdered Stone Lime muſt be by degrees ſifted on and mixed with the Wheat, and then it is fit to ſow directly. But our uſual Way is to ſtir the Grain very well about in the Tub, juſt before we take it out, that the light Kernels may ſwim on the Top, and with the Seeds of Weeds (if any) be skim'd off; and what Liquor is left, may be alike ſtrengthened again with a proportionable Allowance of the ſame Ingredients. Thus an Acre of Ground may be every Way ſowed thick enough with two Buſhels and a Peck of this prepared Seed.

THIS valuable Receipt is a Compoſition of four or more ſeveral ſorts of Salts, that are all of a fertilizing Nature, but different in their Qualities. The Nitre is produced in moſt Countries in *Europe*, by extracting it out of fat Earth; it is alſo taken from the outſides of Walls and Rocks, but now moſt of it is brought from the *Eaſt-Indies* and *Africa*; ſome have thought it of a hot, others of a cold Nature; in my Opinion, is has moſt right to the laſt Character; becauſe when I have uſed it ſingly, I could not find that the Grain ſteep'd in it came up ſooner, than that ſowed naked and unprepared: It is abundantly impregnated with the Spirit of the Earth and Air, being a fixed Volatile, nitrous, arial, ſalt, bitteriſh. and pungent in Taſte: If it is fixed on a red hot Tile or Stone, it will all fly away, if it is pure; but if any thing remain it is common Salt, and ſurely adulterated. This noble Salt is not *mal apropo* for this Intention, as being the capital Ingredient known by Man, for the Multiplication of all ſorts of Grain both in Field and Garden, and even Graſs, the Roots of Trees, and all other Vegetables whatſoever, may be prodigiouſly encreaſed by its Application, if uſed in a proper Manner; and therefore I have added Lime Water, which is of a hot drying Nature, and will thereby aſſiſt the cooler Part of the Nitre with its alkaline Salt, to the forwarding the Growth of Grain. The common Salt alſo is incorporated as a Promoter of the Grain's Improvement, by its hot, drying and ſharp Quality; and helps by its great Acidity, not only to aſſiſt the Kernel's Germination, but to keep off Worms, Grubs, and Snails from gnawing it, and its Roots and Shoots. The Mudgelhole Water, as it is the Drain of the Dunghill, is undoubtedly enrich'd with the Quinteſſence of the Dungs, and Stales of Horſes and other Cattle; the Stales of which conſequently puſh on the Growth of all Grain that is ſteep'd therein. As to the powdered Lime being mixed at laſt with the Wheat, it has two Ends or Properties belonging to it; one is, to dry the Seed, and render it fit for ſowing out of the Hand; the other is, to promote the Vegetation of the Grain, and defend it againſt Injuries, by Wets, Froſts, and Inſects. This Mixture may be done in a quarter of an Hour, by turning the Seed with the Shovel, and ſifting ſome Lime on it as it is working. The Salt-

Salt-petre will likewiſe be diſſolved in hot Water about that time, and the Liquor drawed from the Wheat in much the ſame ſpace.

THE great Profit and Conveniency then of this Imbibition of the Grain, is manifeſted in its curing and preventing Smut, fertilizing and cauſing the Seed to branch into many Stalks, forcing it up almoſt at once, bringing it forward for early reaping.

MILAN, *June* 15.

The Council meets every Day to deliberate upon the Means of raiſing the 4 Millions demanded by the King of Sardinia, half whereof is yet wanting to ſucceed in this Article; it was propoſed to encreaſe the Tax called Diaria by 4000 Livres per Day; and that the Provinces depending on the Dutchy of Milan ſhould contribute thereunto: Great Preparations are carried on in divers Parts of this Dutchy, for the Siege of Mantua, which the Allies are going to undertake.

Mantua, June 15. When the Imperial Army paſſed by this City, which was two Day ago, Count Konigſeg viewed the Fortifications, and gave ſeveral Orders for the Defence of the Place; and after having parted with as much Proviſions as he could ſpare, and augmented the Garriſon to 10,000 Men, he joined the Army; The Allied Troops ſoon after drew near this City, and have already almoſt blocked it up.

LONDON, *June* 21.

The latter End of this Month His Majeſty's Yatchs will ſail for Helvoetſluys, in order to wait there the Arrival of His Majeſty, to bring him over to England.

June 23. We hear that three Regiments of Foot are ſent for from Ireland.

We hear that His Majeſty will not return from Hanover, till the beginning of September next.

June 25. Two Decrees of the Emperor have been communicated to the Dyet of Ratisbon, in one of which, his Imperial Majeſty repreſents to the States of the Empire, the extroardinary Expence he has been at for carrying on the War; his indefatigable Pains for preſerving Peace; the Succeſs of the Enemy's Arms, and that he had accepted the Succours which Ruſſia had offered him; but that thoſe Troops ſhould obſerve exact Diſcipline in the Empire; and that all Damages they might do therein, ſhould be made good; And by the other Decree, the Emperor exhorts the Eſtates, to pay ſoon the Remainder of the 30 Roman Months they had granted, and demands a new Subſidy of 60 Roman Months more, *&c.*

The Left Wing of the French Army is approached a League nearer Mentz, and by their Diſpoſitions it appears they have in View to paſs the Rhine, having received a great many Waggon Loads of Ropes and Cables, to faſten the Pontoons; got ready a great Number of Horſes, to tranſport them to the Banks of that River; and in order to encourage thoſe who ſhall Labour in laying the Bridges, have publiſhed in their Camp that they will give 4 Crowns per Man, to thoſe who ſhall lay the firſt Planks.

Dunkirk, July 3. Letters from Petersburg mention, that there has been a terrible Fire at Moſcow, the Capital of that Empire, which has conſum'd upwards of 1000 Houſes, and that ſeveral Perſons periſh'd in the Flames.

This City conſiſting of Houſes built with Fir, the Roofs cover'd with Bark, and the Inhabitants very apt to be intoxicated with ſtrong Liquors, is very liable to Fire, and was almoſt totally burnt down by three great Fires in 1697, 1699, and 1701, but is eaſily reinſtated, there being a Market for ready made Houſes kept juſt without the Walls, ſo that the People have nothing to do but to fit themſelves according to their Profeſſion, and they may have a new Houſe ſet up in twice 24 Hours.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *Sept.* 8. *Entred in.*

Clark from Rh-Iſland, Phœnix from Jamaica, Painter and Burrows from Coracoa, Lyon from Leverpool.

Entred out. Tomſon for No-Carolina, Beekman for Boſton, Garriſon for Leeward-Iſlands.

Cleared. Ware and Lawrence to Jamaica, Seymour to Surrenham, Bearn and Tomſon to No-Chrolina.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, *Entred in.*

Sloop Mary and Eliz. Briſtow Brown, from Turks Iſland.
Brigt Edw. and Eliz. Sam. Parſons, from So-Carolina.
Scooner Endeavour, John Saunders, from No-Carolina.
Sloop John & Margaret, Edw. Jones, from New-York.
Ship Katherine, Thomas Marſhal, from London-derry.

Entred out.

Sloop Nottingham, Thomas Parmiſter, for So-Carolina.
----- Lark, Robert Robinſon, for St. Chriſtophers.
----- Pembroke, Joſeph Stovel, for Barbadoes.

Cleared.

Sloop Amity, Henry Todd, to St. Chriſtophers.
Brigt. Worceſter, James Lowry, to Jamaica.
Sloop Batchelor, William Appleby to Ditto.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Perſons indebted to Simon Edgell, *of this City, are deſired to come and ſettle, and pay the Ballance of their Accounts, with ſaid* Edgell, *or they muſt expect to be ſued.*

N. B. *There is to be ſold at his Store, oppoſite to* William Fiſhbourn's *Wharff for ready Money, Ozenbrigs, Nails, Shot, Window Glaſs, Looking-Glaſſes, Iriſh Linnens, Woollens, and ſundry other Merchandize at very reaſonable Rates, he intending to depart this Province the latter end of* November.

RUN away the 27th of *March* laſt from *Timothy Dargen*, of *Prince William* County in *Virginia*, two Iriſh Servant Men, the one named *William Fitzgerald*, aged about 25 Years, has loſt one of his fore Teeth, has a Scar under one of his Checks, and talks good Engliſh, and pretends to be ſomething of a Sailor. The other a middle-aged Man named *John Mulhall*, of ſmall Stature, his Hair cut off, and has a bald Crown and a bald Forehead, has the Brogue on his Tongue. They have chang'd their Cloaths, and are lately come towards *Philadelphia*, in order to make their Eſcape by Sea. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have *Fifty Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid, by

Timothy Dargen.

A *Likely Servant Man's Time for five Years, to be diſpoſed of by* John Ingram *Bricklayer.*

SIX or Seven Months ago, was lent by *David Evans*, a barbicuing Iron, which he deſires may be return'd, he having forgot to whom he lent it.

Alſo Stray'd away ſometime ago, from *David Evans*, a dark brown Colt, about 5 Years old, branded with T b in one Letter on the near Buttock. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Colt ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid by

Aug. 21. 1735. *David Evans.*

ALL Perſons who are indebted to Henry Flower, *late Poſtmaſter of* Pennſylvania, *for Poſtage of Letters or otherwiſe, are deſired to pay the ſame to him at the old Coffee-Houſe in* Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by the Printer hereof,

A Narrative of the Proceedings of Seven General Synods of the *Northern* Presbyterians *in Ireland*, with Relation to *their Differences* in Judgment and Practice, from the Year 1720 to the Year 1726, in which they iſſu'd in a Synodical Breach: Containing the Occaſion, Riſe, true State, and Progreſs of the Differences; Expedients for Peace, offer'd by the Non-ſubſcribers, and many other Original Papers,; Synodical Debates, Overtures, and Deciſions; the Conduct of the Parties, ſince the Breach; with General Obſervations upon the whole: By the Miniſters of the Presbytery of *Antrim*, in the North of *Ireland.* Alſo the Reverend Mr. *Haliday's* Reaſons againſt the Impoſition of Subſcription to the *Weſtminſter-Confeſſion* of Faith; or any ſuch human Teſts of Orthodoxy: Together with Anſwers to the Arguments for ſuch Impoſitions. And a Collection of Books of Phyſick, Mathematicks, Hiſtory, and Divinity.

To be SOLD,

A *Handſome brick* Houſe *and* Lot *in the High-Street* Burlington, *near the Town-Wharff, Front* 35 *Feet, back* 40 *Feet, with a Stable and Cow-houſe. Enquire of Mr.* Simon Nightingale *living in the ſaid Houſe.*

RUN *away on the 4th Inſt. from* Joſeph Hargrave *at* Point Nopoint, *a ſervant Man named* William Ronane, *aged about 24 Years, of thin Viſage, brown Complexion, middle Stature and ſlim. Had on when he went away, a ſtriped worſted Cap, a brown Jacket with Metal Buttons, dark brown Kerſey Breeches, light grey yarn Stockings, and good Shoes. 'Tis ſuppoſed he is gone towards* Coneſtogoe.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Forty Shillings *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by* Joſeph Hargrave.

LOST between this Place and *Brunſwick*, part of a Gold Chain from a Watch, with two Stones, ſet in Gold in the Shape of a Heart, and the Key hanging to it. Whoever finds the ſame, and will return them to the Printer hereof, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward paid by

John Cliſton.

N. B. All Perſons are deſired to ſtop the ſame if offered to Sale *Philad. Aug.* 14. 1735.

Pennſylvania, ſſ. NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons that are inclinable to become Adventurers in the Lottery for the Sale of One hundred Thouſand Acres of Land in this Province; that the Tickets are ready to be delivered at the Secretary's Office, where Attendance is given every Day (Sundays excepted) from 8 in the Morning till 12 at Noon, and from 3 to 6 in the Afternoon. And if any Perſons require more particular Information relating thereto, than is contained in the printed Propoſals, they may apply to any of the Managers and receive further Satisfaction therein.

JOHN GEORGES, *Secr.*

Pennſylvania, ſſ. WHEREAS it is mentioned in the 2d Article of the Scheme for the Sale of 100,000 Acres of Land, by Way of Lottery, that a Reſervation of three fifth Parts of all Royal Mines, and one fifth Part of all other Mines ſhall be made, free of all Charges for digging and refining the ſame; It is hereby declared that no more than one fifth Part of the Ore of all Mines delivered at the Pit's Mouth (Mines Royal excepted) ſhall be reſerved in all Patents that may hereafter iſſue for the Confirmation of any Lands within this Province. *By Order of the Proprietaries,*

Philad. Aug. 14. 1735. JOHN GEORGES, *Secr.*

RUN *away the* 30*th of* June *paſt from* David Heldreth *of* Middletown *in* Monmouth *County*, East-New Jerſey, *a Servant Woman named* Martha Barnes, *about* 36 *Years of Age, luſty and well ſet, long thin viſag'd, tawny Complexion, light Hair and blue Eyes, with one Tooth out before, and great Ringworms on her Breaſt and Arms. Had on a pair of low leather-heel'd Shoes, and two ſtriped Homeſpun Petticoats, and has ſince alter'd the reſt of her Cloaths. Whoſoever takes up the ſaid Servant ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *Reward and reaſonable Charges paid by,* David Heldreth.

RUN *away on the* 3*d Inſt from* Thomas Croaſdale *of* Burlington, *a ſervant Man named* Ebenezer Edey, *born in* New-England, *a thin ſpare Man of a ſwarthy Complexion, ſhort brown Hair, by trade a Ship-Carpenter; Had on when he went away a cinnamon coloured ſagathy Coat, Buttons of the ſame and lined with black, ozenbrigs Jacket and Trowſers, good homeſpun Shirts, an old felt Hat,, thread Stockings and old Shoes; he has taken with him ſome Ship-Carpenters Tools. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have* Three Pounds *Reward and reaſonable Charges paid by* Thomas Croaſdale.

WHEREAS *it has been often adverti's'd, by* John Leacock *and* Charles Read, *Executors of the Will of Mr.* Thomas Chaſe, *deceas'd, and by ſaid* Read *and* Caleb Caſh, *jun. Executors of the Will of Mrs.* Mary Appleton, *deceas'd; that the Perſons indebted to the reſpective Eſtates ſhould come and pay what they owe, which they have hitherto neglected; further Notice is hereby given that whoſoever continues in ſuch Neglect, after the firſt Day of* September *next, ſhall be proceeded againſt according to Law.*

RUN from *Edward Man Sherwood* of *Talbot* County, a Servant Man, named *William Evans*, about 28 Years of Age, a tall ſpare Man, thin-viſag'd ſomewhat dark, black Eyes and Beard, he ſtoops forward with his Head, his Hair lately cut off, he hath a wide Mouth and often fill'd with Tobacco, he is a Welſh Man and calls himſelf a Carpenter, a Sawyer, and a Shoemaker; had on when he went away a white calico Shirt, and a white linen one with him, an old ticken Jacket, an old Pair of Drugget Breeches with Red Puffs in 'em, grey yarn Stockings, old Shoes and felt Hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward beſides what the Law allows, duly Paid by me *Edward Man Sherwood.*

To be SOLD,

THREE Tracts of choice good arable Land, in the County of Middleſex, *in the eaſtern Diviſion of* New-Jerſey, *ſituated on* Georges-Road *in the Townſhip of* New-Brunſwick, *and but about* 9 *Miles from the City*, viz *The one commonly known by the Name of the* Saplin Ridge, *containing* 235 *Acres of choice good well timbered Upland, and has a Range of above* 1000 *Acres, which renders it very commodious for raiſing Stock it being well water'd by* Lawrence's Brook *and ſundry Springs; and is joining to* William Cox's *Saw-Mill One other in the* Great-Swamp *commonly ſo called, containing* 208 *Acres of choice well timber'd Land: Great Part of which may be turn'd into Meadow, and by that means make a compleat Farm or Plantation. The other commonly known by the Name of* The Small Windfalls, *containing* 211 *Acres, twenty whereof is now exceeding good Meadow, the Reſidue being very well timber'd Land, good Soil, and well water'd; being bounded eaſtward by* Thomas Lawrence's *Land, weſterly by* John Nevil's *Land, Southerly and Northerly by* Robert Davis's *Land. Any Perſon enclining to purchaſe any of the aboveſaid Tracts of Land, may apply to* Peter Sonmans, *in* Philadelphia, *or* Benjamin Clark, *jun. of* Stonybrook, *or* Barefoot Brinſon *of* Milſtone; *the two latter if deſired, will ſhow them the Premiſſes.*

LATELY *imported from London, and are to be ſold by Dr.* Peter Sonmans *over againſt the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe in Second-Street*, Philadelphia; *all Sorts of Druggs, and Chymical and Galenical Medicines; alſo the beſt Hungary Water, and very good Sweet Almonds.*

STray'd *or Stolen away off the Common at* Philadelphia, *ſince the 16th of* May *laſt; a ſmal brown Horſe, with a Star in his Forehead, branded with* T *on the off Buttock, and* H *on the off Shoulder, his Mane has lately been trim'd off of both Sides, and now begins to fall on the off Side, ſhod before; had on when he went away, a large Bell, marked* Samuel Holt *at large, and a pair of Leather-Hoppels. Strayed alſo a black Horſe, ſince the 26th of* June, *branded* WR. *in one Letter on the near Buttock, and* Φ *on the near Shoulder, one white Foot behind, a Star in his Forehead, and ſhod before, a natural Pacer. Whoever brings them or either of them to the Subſcribers, ſhall for each of them have* Ten Shillings *Reward, paid by* William Sommerſet, *or* Samuel Holt.

SUPER FINE CROWN SOAP.

IT *cleanſes fine Linens, Muſlins, Laces, Chinces, Cambricks &c. with Eaſe and Expedition, which often ſuffer more from the long and hard Rubbing of the Waſher, through the ill Qualities of the* Soap *they uſe, than the Wearing. It is excellent for the Waſhing of Scarlets, or any other bright and curious Colours, that are apt to change by the Uſe of common* Soap. *The Sweetneſs of the Flavor and the fine Lather it immediatly produces, renders it pleaſant for the Uſe of Barbers. It is cut in exact and equal Cakes neatly put up, and ſold at the* New Printing Office, *at* 1 *s. per Cake.*

VEry good LAMPBLACK made and ſold by the Printer hereof.

VERY good COFFEE *ſold by the Printer hereof.*

READY MONEY for old RAGS *may be had of the Printer hereof.*

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